Radical Farm, New University P. 6

Since 1905

The Middlebury Campus

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Proposed Hours Vetoed For IFC, Three Dorms

Parietal hour proposals of Burrage, Henckels, Porter Field Road Houses and an IFC parietal proposal failed to be endorsed by the College Council Friday, Oct. 11. The Student Senate had accepted the proposals one and two days earlier. The other dormitory proposals met with College Council approval Friday.

Richard Sheckman, secretary of Student Senate, stated that the rationale behind the unfavorable action varied with each house. Lack of regulatory measures for sign-out was cited as the probable reason for the disapproval of the blanket IFC proposal. Sheckman noted that Henckels and Porter Field Road Houses had requested 24 hour parietals. The proposal of Burrage, a freshman woman's house, included unlimited curfew waivers and 1 a.m. and 2 a.m. curfew hours for weekdays and Friday and Saturday respectively.

Action on the Gifford Hall Constitution remained suspended after the Student Senate last Thursday formed an eight-member subcommittee "to study and clarify the issues relating to the Gifford Dormitory Constitution."

Composed of four student senators — Karla Baehr, Phil Gerbode, Salisbury Adams and Andy Weinstein — and four Gifford residents, two of whom are on the dorm council, this subcommittee will "come to an agreement by compromise on all sides that will be agreeable to the Senate."

Any suggestions made by the subcommittee will be "acted upon as by-laws by the Gifford Dorm Council to be passed as amendments." Moreover, with the formation of this study group the College Council ill "postpone discussion of the Gifford Constitution until the committee reaches some decision." Chairman Bill Stearns declared that there is no time limit restricting the committee.

A second subcommittee was established "to explore possible judicial systems and to propose some solution to be discussed at the next Senate meeting." Members of this committee, appointed by Chairman Stearns, are Dexter Morse, Deborah Burgstaller, Leslie Aker, Anne Harris, John Martinuzzi, Cindy Wright and Doug Coffin.

Hoving Inveighs Against 'Depleted Realpolitik'

"There is a mounting discontent with the cynical, morally depleted Realpolitik, that has played politics with people, their lives and their children, that has let the air we breathe become thick with smoke, that has polluted our waterways, that has permitted our cities to become uninhabitable, that has abused and desecrated the nation's natural resources,"

This was the declaration of Dr. Thomas P. Hoving, director of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art and keynote speaker at the Christian A. Johnson Memorial Music - Art Building dedication last Saturday.

Hoving, also chairman of the National Citizens' Committee for Public Television, stated that the air waves are a "national resource that belongs to all of us and not to any special interest."

Commenting on the difference between buildings of today and those of a few years ago, Hoving said, "Not too many years ago I would have spoken about the building's essence and the forthcoming contributions in terms of a sort of ivory-towered preserve, isolated, insulated, protected and removed by other streams of life. . .Today that is not possible. You could not make the wonderful place ivory-towered, removed and protected if you wanted to."

Projecting into the future, Hoving declared that "those young people who emerge from this place will be the only ones best-trained and qualified to go into all levels of government and all parts of the democratic life.

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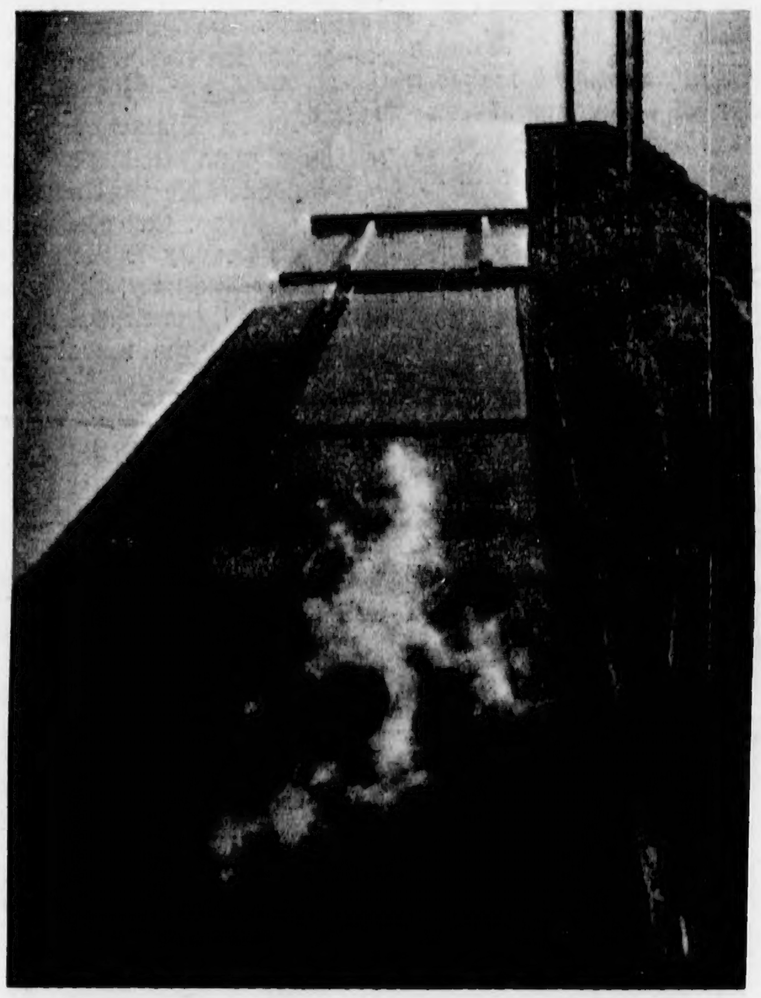

The Christian A. Johnson Memorial Building.
(Photo by Jackson)

ROTC Under New Attack

SDS Links ROTC With Vietnam War

Middlebury SDS has taken the second step in their campaign to eliminate ROTC here. A statement of charges and demands was revised and then adopted at a meeting Thursday night. SDS will present the statement to faculty members individually and hopes to discuss the proposals with them.

The following is the SDS statement on ROTC at Middlebury:

1. Because the ROTC curriculum is significantly below the academic standards of other departments at Middlebury and is not subject to review by the faculty here as are other curricula —

2. Because members of the ROTC department, while primarily employees of the American military, are also voting members of the faculty at Middlebury —

3. Because ROTC at Middlebury contributes to the continuation of the destructive war in Vietnam —

4. Because Middlebury College has no business directly or indirectly supporting the U. S. government's brutal war Vietnam—

Middlebury SDS demands the

(Continued on Page 2)

Mobilization Will Teach Not Agitate

"Unlike SDS, Mobilization is not looking for activism. I know of only three students who have shown any real interest in both groups," said Dave Gardner, acting chairman of the Middlebury Mobilization for Peace.

The Mobilization is primarily an educational organization, Gardner said, dedicated to offer-

(Continued on Page 3)

Forty Meet Mobe At ROTC Session

The Middlebury Mobilization for Peace greeted about 40 freshmen with warnings not to join the Army thoughtlessly, as the freshmen entered Wright Memorial Theatre last Thursday to attend an ROTC orientation session.

The Mobilization group distributed a statement on ROTC to

(Continued on Page 2)

The Middlebury Mobilization for Peace pre-empted the ROTC officers' orientation session for freshmen when the Mobe greeted students with its own statement on ROTC. The encounter pictured here is on the steps of Wright Memorial Theatre. (Photo by Paletti)

President's Civil Rights Committee Hears Report

The President's Special Committee on civil rights problems and Middlebury met Monday of this week to hear reports of the four sub-committees on Admissions policy, curriculum, summer schools and miscellaneous programs. Originally set up at the time of Dr. Martin Luther King's death, the Committee is to investigate what Middlebury College can do to help in the general areas of poverty, discrimination and the disadvantaged student.

This body, chaired by Nicholas Clifford of the History Department, is concerned with deciding what curriculum changes, if any, can or must be made for Middlebury to admit academically disadvantaged students. It is noted that the median College Board Test score for the top 10-15 percent of this group of students is only 400, while the median score for the student admitted to Middlebury is 650.

Since this a clear indication that the disadvantaged students lacks skills and experience which he would need at Middlebury, it is necessary either to change the curriculum of the college to accommodate these students, or to provide a college preparatory program to bring their skills up to the level of the Middlebury student. Among the plans considered were: A post-graduate college-preparatory year at a school where intensive study and tutoring would be available; an extended (5-year) Bachelor's degree program to ease the pressure of adjustment to college-level work; or a set of remedial courses in the freshman curriculum.

It was noted by Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien, however, that programs involving special curricula for the disadvantaged student might create another type of problem for

(Continued on Page 3)

SDS . . .

(Continued From Page 1)

following steps to get ROTC off campus:

1. The college should deny ROTC courses academic credit.

2. The ROTC program should no longer be offered by the college to the present freshman and sophomore and to all succeeding classes.

3. Those currently participating in the advanced program should be allowed to continue in it, so they will not have to forfeit time already spent in the military if faced with the draft in the future.

The College should not confuse the issue of its own unthinking complicity in the war effort with academic freedom. The question is one of the College giving the army preferential treatment by its granting the free use of College facilities, the right of army officers to participate in faculty decisions, and academic credit for ROTC courses. The issue transcends the purely educational. The attempt to legitimize ROTC by accepting other College courses for ROTC credit does not only leave unchanged the basic fact that ROTC's real aim is to produce officers for Vietnam and similar wars, but makes a mockery of the value of courses taught at Middlebury by placing them on a par with the standard ROTC courses.

Around the North Pole, the ocean is estimated to be 12,000 feet deep.

Johnson Dedication . . .

Dr. Thomas P. Hoving giving the keynote address Saturday.

(Continued from Page 1)

"A Congress and a Presidential Cabinet filled with art historians, artists, musicians and musicologists would have done far better, I think than the deep thinking clutch of politicians, lawyers, and businessmen that have made such a distinguished record for the past five years."

Hoving concluded, "This beautiful building is another weight to throw upon that perilously unbalanced scale which is our country today, a scale that leans too heavily to the side of technology, the ugly, the speedily conceived, the expedient, the compromised, the morally dishonest. What this Center will be, I hope, is a strong balance to all that and a Center deeply involved."

Events Saturday included an art exhibition featuring a teaching collection on loan from Bennington, University of Vermont, Williams, Smith, Amherst, Mt. Holyoke, Colby, Bowdoin and Dartmouth and a Chamber Music Concert by the Vermont Symphony Orchestra String Quartet, performing the works of Hindemith and Debussy.

In addition to the formal dedication program, special cultural events opened in Mead Chapel Friday night. The Middlebury College choir with woodwinds, brass, percussion, strings and organ directed by Dr. Emory Fanning performed a specially commissioned work, "Shine, Perishing Republic" by Normand Lockwood.

Another commissioned work "Elisons," by Assistant Professor of Music George B. Todd, was performed by a guest instrumental ensemble conducted by Efrain Guigui, conductor of the "Music In Our Time" Series. Professor of Music Alan Carter conducted a guest instrumental performance of works by Igor Stravinsky.

Arnold LaForce, vice-chairman of the Middlebury Board of Trustees, paid tribute to the late Christian A. Johnson, prominent industrialist, financier and founder of the Endeavor Foundation, which financed the new building with the largest single gift ever made to the college for a building. Mrs. Johnson was present during the ceremony to hear the tributes paid to her late husband.

Theatre Education

College students interested in the newly formed "Theatre Education, Inc.," are invited to an open house at Middlebury Union High School. There will be several brief speeches and a dramatic reading of "A Sonata for Three Gentlemen" by Jean Tardieu, directed by Professor Claude L. Bourcier, founder of the new group.

Mental vacations are more necessary than physical rest.

ROTC . . .

(Conntinued from Page 1)

the students and manned a peace table in the theatre lobby. Inside the auditorium were a table of ROTC literature, an ROTC film, and a panel discussion with the ROTC staff and two Middlebury graduates, one who had served over two years in the Army and one studying here now with an Army deferment.

Moral and practical implications of the ROTC program were raised in the Mobilization statement. While allowing that joining ROTC "is completely your decision," the statement charged that "most students enrolled in the program readily admit that the course material is of little or no intellectual value. Furthermore, by its very nature the military must demand regimentation and cannot allow questioning, thinking, and dialogue — concepts which form the very basis of the academic community."

Asked to respond to the charges, Lt. Col. James C. Hefti, the ranking officer, avoided a direct answer and suggested that the freshmen join the program and "see for yourself."

Hefti's remarks in the question-and-answer period followed a film narrated by Chet Huntley which showed businessmen praising leadership abilities in veteran officers, coeds waiting for ROTC men dismissed from the drill field and Green Berets training for action which may take them, Huntley said, "to the remotest corners of the globe."

Big Brothers

The Counseling Service of Addison County needs Middlebury men who are willing to serve as "Big Brothers" to boys in the area. A number of new referrals have been received this fall and the Service is unable to fill these requests without additional volunteers.

Being a "Big Brother" involves spending only one to one and a half hours each week with the youngster doing something that both enjoy. It, of course, also involves a commitment to the boy in terms of friendship, interest and dependability.

Any men who are interested in the program are urged to contact the Counseling Service office located in the basement of the Municipal Building (South Main St. entrance), phone 388-7641, or student co-ordinator and campus representative, Lynn Spencer in Pearsons Hall. Freshmen are not assigned till second semester, but are invited to place their applications on file until then.

The way to make a big job out of a little one is to keep putting it off.

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New Editors Chosen

Four new editors were elected to the **Campus** staff by the paper's editorial board in a meeting last week. Grahame Shrubsole will fill the News Editorship. Shrubsole was appointed acting News Editor earlier in the semester and was active on the **Campus** last year. A music major, Shrubsole is a Dana Scholar and member of Blue Key.

Karin Abarbanel and Betsy Emmel are the Layout Editors. Their joint editorship will replace the former executive editor position held by Russell Bennett. Bennett resigned as executive editor, but will continue on the paper as a staff writer.

Steve Thomas is the new Sports Editor. Thomas, a senior, is well acquainted with the Middlebury sports scene. He is a political science major and lives at Chi Psi fraternity house.

Mobilization . . .

(Continued From Page 1)
ing information to the college community.

Founded last year after the October march on the Pentagon the group is entirely separate from both the local SDS chapter and CDC.

Mobilization plans include a film benefit for Paul O'Dwyer, Democratic candidate in New York for the U. S. Senate. A political forum Sunday, Oct. 27, will offer lectures on the various alternatives open to those qualified to vote in the presidential election.

Tentative plans include a seminar on the future of the university, a conference on the condition of American public school systems and, as was done last year, the distribution of literature opposing the war in Vietnam.

The war is still "the main interest of Mobilization," Gardner said.

Soccer . . .

(Continued From Page 8)
hard fought game against Union. Playing in front of them, the forwards have had a rough time finding the range.

Leading the team in scoring is wing Evans with two goals.

The team is hoping to put everything together in its next outing. A more cohesive attack and more accurate shooting will hopefully bring more goals and with them, victory.

Humphrey Group Here

The Students for Humphrey, a group of about twenty Middlebury Students and Professor Bruce Carroll have begun a Humphrey for President drive.

The drive is in two parts: to campaign through advertising in Vermont publications, bumper stickers, leaflets, etc. and to organize similar movements in other schools in Vermont and in upstate New York.

The Students for Humphrey hope to attack what they believe to be a basic apathy towards the election among students and to attract malcontent Republicans and uncommitted voters in Northern New York especially. The newly formed groups on other campuses will soon be strong enough to go to yet more campuses.

So far the group has met with surprising success, which it hopes to continue this week with campaigns at Bennington, Trinity, Goddard and UVM.

The group has succeeded in getting Governor Hoff to come and speak at Middlebury next Monday. Vermont Democratic candidates Daly and Hunter are also scheduled to appear.

Bill Sessions, chairman of the group, sees Humphrey's strength not only in expediency ("Because Nixon is so bad") but also in liberal domestic policy and certain aspects of his foreign policy.

Civil Rights . . .

(Continued from Page 1)
this student because of his separation, academically, into a special class within the college community.

The other sub-committees are continuing their studies and are expected to report in the near future. The investigation of Admissions policy, headed by Miss Francine Hall of the Admissions Office, is examining problems in criteria for selecting disadvantaged students for admission to the college. Their studies to date include visits to inner-city schools to examine the conditions under which the prospective Negro applicant is educated and what considerations must be made in selecting these students for admission.

Carrying these studies further, the last two sub-committees are examining what can be done at Middlebury to aid the situation of the disadvantaged student. Under the chairmanship of Howard Munford of the English Department, the possibilities for summer programs at Middlebury, similar to the YOU program sponsored here last summer, are being examined. Enrichment and graduate study summer programs for Negro college instructors are also being discussed in the area of Summer Schools. The purpose of these programs would be to add to the training of Negro faculty from predominantly Negro colleges in the South.

The final sub - committee, chaired by Chaplain Scott, is considering miscellaneous programs. Among these is the possibility of Middlebury College and Middlebury Union High School cooperating in a program to aid the disadvantaged student.

Dean O'Brien noted that one area of the Committee's goals in which immediate action can be taken is Admissions policy. This does not imply that a greater number of Negro students can be admitted to Middlebury next year, but rather that Middlebury could be made more attractive to those disadvantaged students who could qualify for and handle the academic regimen here. Hopefully, programs to prepare those disadvantaged students who cannot normally qualify for admission to Middlebury will develop as a result of the Committee's work.

Paid political announcement, reprinted from The New York Times

Humphrey for President

In 1960 many independent voters could not see much difference between John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon, two seemingly cool, calculating, ambitious young politicians. However, this newspaper believed that there were significant differences in conviction and outlook. We endorsed Mr. Kennedy.

In 1968 many voters assert that they cannot see much difference between Mr. Nixon and Hubert H. Humphrey, but, again, this newspaper believes that there are significant differences in conviction and outlook. We endorse Mr. Humphrey.

Mr. Humphrey has superior claims to the Presidency in three critical areas. The first of these is foreign affairs, specially arms control and the search for peace. The most important international issue today is a slowing of the nuclear arms race. The competition in these deadly weapons is once more spiraling upward and threatens to slip out of human control. No subject will be more important for the next President. For nearly twenty years Mr. Humphrey has devoted himself tirelessly to this problem. He was the author of the bill establishing an independent Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in 1961. In season and out he worked to stop the nuclear tests which were poisoning the atmosphere, efforts that finally resulted in the limited Nuclear Test - Ban Treaty. President Kennedy was indulging in no exaggeration when he said to Mr. Humphrey: "This is your treaty."

Mr. Humphrey is now actively working for the ratification of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which would commit the existing nuclear nations not to distribute nuclear weapons to other countries. He would, we believe, dedicate himself wholeheartedly to the search for practical ways of lessening the overwhelming nuclear danger. As the original proponent of the Peace Corps and of the Food-for-Peace Program, he has the talent and the active concern needed to strengthen the United Nations and to build new international institutions.

In contrast, Mr. Nixon took no initiative on disarmament when he was Vice President and showed much less interest in the subject. He is now urging a delay in the ratification of the Nonproliferation Treaty. Even worse, he has resurrected the "missile gap" argument misused by President Kennedy and insists that he will not enter into arms negotiotions with the Soviet Union until sometime in the future when this country has reached new and unspecified superiority in nuclear strength. He is busily promising to outstrip the Russians in space and to build a nuclear Navy "second to none." The United States does not need a President intent on speeding up both the arms race and the space race.

In addition to being an internationalist with a broad and imaginative outlook in foreign affairs, Mr. Humphrey is a proven activist in domestic affairs. He was the original sponsor of medicare and the skillful parliamentary manager for much of the social reform legislation enacted during the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations. He fully understands that the desperately urgent needs of the nation's cities for better housing, higher quality education, cleaner air, improved hospitals and mass transit facilities can only be met if there is vigorous Presidential leadership and coherent public planning.

While Mr. Humphrey attempts to get to the root of urban problems, Mr. Nixon is promising, in effect, to attack the surface signs of social unrest by more energetic use of police measures. His modest proposals for encouraging "black capitalism" through tax incentives are all right as far as they go, but they do not go very far. His is an essentially conservative economic strategy involving deferment of costly new domestic programs for years. This strategy is full of danger, threatening decay and congestion for the nation's hard-pressed cities.

The third area in which Mr. Humphrey is unquestionably preferable to his opponent lies in the quality of his political leadership and in the character of his political support. Mr. Humphrey is the only candidate in this election who has substantial backing in both the white and the Negro communities. He has earned Negro trust because no man in public life has worked harder or longer to achieve equality of opportunity for all citizens. It is a matter for considerable concern whether the next President will be able to communicate effectively with black as well as white citizens and whether in his capacity as a national party leader he sees himself primarily competing with George C. Wallace for reactionary segregationist votes or as heading a liberal-and-moderate coalition drawn from both races.

An endorsement of a candidate is in this instance also a favorable judgment on the personality and character of one man and an adverse judgment on his rival. Mr. Humphrey is a warm, generous, idealistic, open man. Mr. Nixon has gradually risen above the personal abuse and the narrow partisanship of his early campaigns, but he remains slick and evasive on some of the central issues.

We have left until last the perplexing question of Vietnam. As we have made clear in many previous editorials, The Times does not find the statements of either candidate satisfactory on the war issue. But Mr. Humphrey has given unmistakable signals that he intends, if elected, to move away from the errors of the past. It is our judgment, based on an appraisal of the character and public record of the two candidates, that Mr. Humphrey would be more inclined than his opponent to seize the initiative for peace.

It must be borne in mind that the Vice-Presidency is a uniquely awkward office. No man has ever been seen at his best in it. A Vice President is in a weak position because he has no personal mandate from the people separate from the President on whose ticket he was elected. Yet he has a constitutional responsibility to serve as the President's stand-in, a responsibility which he cannot relinquish as easily as a Cabinet officer or lesser official can resign an appointive office.

Like most of his predecessors, Mr. Humphrey has resolved the ambiguities of his office in favor of defending the President's policies in public and trying to influence them in private. Not until the memoirs of the Johnson Administration have been written will it be possible to assess Mr. Humphrey's role in the international policy struggles of this Administration over the "bombing pauses" and other Vietnam decisions. But it is significant that the former members of the Johnson Administration who are rallying to Mr. Humphrey's support include its best-known doves.

Looked at in the perspective of his 23 years in public life, Hubert Humphrey is a humanitarian, an authentic and effective liberal, and a man of proved character, courage and judgment who can be depended upon to lead the nation in the ways of peace.

In the span of the present campaign, proof that his judgment is superior to that of Mr. Nixon has been provided by their respective choices for Vice President. Senator Edmund S. Muskie has experience, dignity and moral force. He is in himself a cogent argument for preferring the Democratic ticket, especially when it is recalled that four Vice Presidents in this century have succeeded to the Presidency on the death of the incumbent.

In the brief period since nomination, Gov. Spiro T. Agnew has already proved from his injudicious, intemperate remarks that he is utterly inadequate.

The sole persuasive argument offered for Mr. Nixon's election is that he might produce a period of calm and consolidation. But this presupposes that he is a popular and widely trusted figure like General Eisenhower, which he manifestly is not, as his divisive and partisan record over the years makes clear. Moreover, the strenuous demands upon America's leadership both at home and abroad do not permit four years of rest and passivity. This critical era calls for a leader with ideas, enthusiasm, energy and a clear moral commitment.

This newspaper believes that Hubert H. Humphrey is such a leader, and in the truly critical situation — foreign and domestic — in which this country finds itself, we strongly urge his election to the Presidency of the United States.

Anyone interested in working for Vice President Humphrey is requested to get in touch with Bill Sessions at DTO fraternity.

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Radical Farm...

(Continued from Page 12)

editors and urban revolutionaries looking for a place to recuperate from being busted, guerilla theatre groups needing a place to perform, Movement or college media looking for a home for nation-wide conferences. His immediate plans include the purchasing of a cow, the conversion of the barn into a theatre, and the start of serious farming in the spring.

I asked him if there were any problems in running the news service from the isolation of the country. He pointed out that telephone, telex and US mail were all LNS really needed to receive and transmit news. The one apparent drawback had to do with the slower pace of the rustic life; as one LNS staffer put it: "the great temptation in putting out a paper in the country is not to put it out at all."

Revolution Later

From conversations with the LNS people, it became apparent that they also viewed the escape to the farm as a simple matter of survival. In their view, a military coup is much more iminent in America right now than any successful revolution of oppressed blacks and students. Accordingly, one reason for moving to the farm is to get through to the 1970's and in the meantime live in a place where human beings are free to build a new community. In the seventies, they say, the story will be different.

The apparent architect of LNS's return to the earth movement is Ray Mungo. (Mungo was not at the Montague farm the day I was there, and I learned that he had recently moved to his own farm about 30 miles away, across the Vermont border in the town of Guilford.)

In a short manifesto entitled "Country Power: The Politics of Rural America in Our Age," Mungo mentions that the NLF pointed out to him the necessity of keeping guerilla newspapers out of combat areas.

Since America is a nation at war, with the urban areas as its great battlefields, the best course for LNS was to "remove its offices from the inferno, build its roots into the good earth, and send its writers into the fray." Bloom concurred with this view, emphasizing that "We aren't here to be irrelevant, but to be more relevant, to achieve greater detachment, greater objectivity and a more truly radical perspective, on what's going on."

At Mungo's Farm

Unlike Montague which is rural yet still within 10 miles of a five college area (including Amherst, U. Mass., Smith, etc.) Guilford, Vt. is very remote. Mungo's farm is actually located in a hamlet called Packer's Corner, a place so small that it isn't even on the map.

To reach the farm you must drive over several miles of steep dirt roads and through thick woods. The further I got from the main road, the more I came to imagine the place as a kind of mini-Sierra Madres; inaccessible, easily defended, it was the perfect setting for a guerilla fantasy. Even down to the sign at the foot of the driveway:

WELCOME TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VERMONT.

As I approached, several of the "guerillas," Mungo included, were standing in the barnyard arguing about anti-bugger devices. "Buggers are these native Vermonters who don't have very much money," he explained. "Actually buggers aren't bad people but they do come sneakin' down out of the woods, now and then, and try to steal your stuff. Me, I treat 'em like any real Vermonter would."

"There isn't going to be any revolution. Let's be realistic . . . Look, you want to be a revolutionary? You know what that means? It means time—10, 15 years..."
—Country Joe MacDonald

"If I see one," he said, assuming a backwoods accent, "I just look 'im in the eye and yell, 'Get off mah land, ya fuckin' bugger.' Of course some buggers have shotguns."

Mungo put off any decision to install a bugger-warning in the woods, and went back into the house followed by two of the 13 people (eight men, five women) who live on his farm.

An Elfin Che

As editor of the Boston University News, Mungo once called for the impeachment of President Johnson, and became famous for making the News one of the first radical student papers in the country. In appearance, though, he is a harmless-looking, elfin figure with poor teeth, weak eyes, and the small, nasal voice of a child. He was wearing an oversized CPO jacket and a black leather cap that made him look more like an orphan than the one-time Che Guevara of the college press.

Mungo is also a talented actor. When he was not concerning himself with buggers, he devoted most of the time I was there to planning for a performance that evening of the Packer's Corner Pigs Players. The players, who include all the members of the household, put on various small productions for each other. At the time Mungo and four others were featured in "Under the Milkwood Tree," and it was not until after he's finished a rehearsal of the play that he would talk.

Unradical

There was no joking when he discussed what brought him and his "family" to Guilford. He said that, during the year spent in Washington and New York with LNS, he finally came to realize how unradical it was to live in the city.

He explained that radicals are in such an incredibly tiny minority there that they can't do anything. "I know," he said, "I've done a lot of street fighting. . .I've been in a lot of jails. But still you pay $200 a month to one slumlord for a place to live, $300 a month to another for your offices, more money for phone bills, water bills, electricity. And besides that there's a cop on every corner. Yes, I know. Washington was bad and New York was worse."

As we talked, we sat by an open fire in the middle of the barnyard. Dusk was gathering, and Mungo's woman, Veranda, came out, sat down next to him, and placed her arm around him protectively. And when he spoke of these things — life in the city, urban radicalism, the demonstrations and big busts — the very memory of them all seemed to be wearying. It was as if he and his friends were here recuperating from unseen wounds received in their days as active revolutionaries.

Crucible of Freedom

Now the revolution was a quiet one; to be staged over the next few years on farms in places like Guilford, Vermont. He saw the state an an emerging "crucible of freedom." "This thing that we're into is entirely new," he said, referring to the communal farms started by the Movement. "And it's happening right here, all over New Hampshire and Vermont."

There is a difference, though, between the LNS farm at Montague and his own: "Their thing is public, ours is private." Thus Mungo no longer considers himself an active part of Liberation News. Instead, he said he was only interested in writing plays and producing them in his barn for his friends.

It was getting darker and the girl nudged him and told him that everyone else was inside eating all the food for supper. "You aren't going to write about us are you?" she asked me. I admitted that I probably would and she frowned: the last writer who'd been up to see them was from the local paper and his article had been all about "a bunch of hippies."

The girl nudged him again and Ray got up to leave. "Well I gotta go inside and eat now," he said. "Sorry there's not more for you to see. But we're just here. . .just people living, that's all."

Students Politicized Now

By TOM MILLER
College Press Service

Chicago (CPS) In the last 18 months, Movement groups have been forced to parallel practical established politics. Alternatives to McCarthy and Kennedy work had to compete with the name of "system politics." Radical groups planned their activities as responses to calculated moves by Johnson, Humphrey, Daley, while carefully avoiding mention of Kennedy or McCarthy.

Now, through the death of volunteer activity on behalf of Presidential candidates, radical organization no longer needs to calculate moves by regular politics, and can now veer off on its own course. In the aftermath of the Battle of Michigan Avenue, it has gained momentum and numbers. It has even gained legitimacy.

All at once the reams of radical literature distributed during those four days made sense. Even the biggest put-on of all—the Yippies — fit in. (The Yippie cult is itself one of the year's stranger phenomena. While most cults, personality or ideological, grow from reality to myth (Che Guevara or the Kennedy brothers) the Yippie movement has come from myth to reality.) Material on SDS, Socialist Workers Party, Progressive Labor and Trotskyites was accepted with the same tolerance as the free daily newspapers put out during the week. People would turn to the Ramparts Wall Poster for their news instead of the Chicago Tribune. (And well they might have — Ramparts, despite its editorial squabbles, scooped the commercial dailies on President Johnson's staff quartered on the 21st floor of the Hilton, Texas refusing riot control duty, and the black GI's at Fort Hood.)

Now, even temporarily radicalized, the liberal students who came to Chicago will have a considerably greater sympahty with campus leftists in their demands this fall. Each student's activity will be more radical because of Chicago.

What everyone saw was the occupation of Chicago. With enemies like its mayor, the Movement needs no friends.

Y. O. U. Tonight

Y.O.U. (Youth's Opportunity for Understanding), continuing its education - recreational program for urban black children, is planning and raising funds for next summer. There will be a panel discussion, Thursday, October 17 at 8:30 p.m. in Dana Auditorium to talk about the past, present and future development of Y.O.U. All are invited to come with questions, suggestions or arguments.

An Elephant In Every Pot

SAIGON, Vietnam, — (LNS) — Have you noticed the recent U. S. Army announcement of its "massive retaliation" on —elephants? That's right. The army claims that the elephants are being used by the Viet Cong to carry supplies. The latest body count shows that rocket-firing helicopters killed 4 elephants outside Camp Eagle near Dan Hoi. Napalming whirlybirds were also used recently against Marijuana plants in New Jersey.

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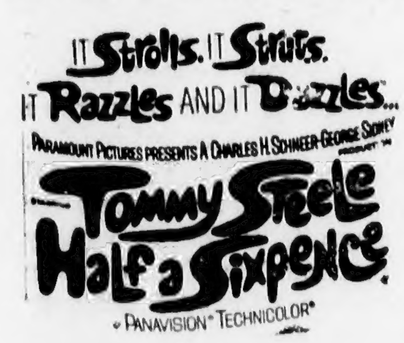
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Foreign Interests Prompt Mititary Aid To Nigeria

By GRAHAME SHRUBOLE

(Editor's note: The following is the continuation of Graham Shrubsole's article, started last week, on the Biafran conflict.)

The Nigerian advance has been painfully slow. This is due not only to the bitter Ibo defense but also to the poor morale and discipline within the Federal forces. The Nigerian army was increased for the war from 8,000 to almost 80,000 men. The recruiting tactic was "Would you like to die here (on your farm) or go to the front." Apparently a large number of "unemployed youths and street corner thugs. . .(and) a share of vengeful Northern Tribalists" worked their way into the army in order to loot and murder. (Time) The result was that the army did pretty much what it wanted — to the extent of taking a day off every now and then, looting, raping and murdering all Ibos it came across. "The songs they chanted marching off to war dealt not with Nigerian unity, but finishing off the Ibos." (Time)

Gowon has recently made at least token efforts to show that his troops are not engaged in a genocidal campaign: he has invited observers from Britain, Poland, Canada, Sweden, and the UN. A typical sight is that of a drunk federal sergeant stumbling to the road from his bunker as the troops advance and shouting to some observer: "Sah, there is no genocide here. You see, Sah, we do not want genocide." (N. Y. Times)

It remains a fact that Nigerian tactics call for saturation shelling of the beseiged area (one sophisticated computer-operated machine systematically shells each square on a grid showing the target) and the aerial bombing of the few remaining Biafran hospitals. Many Biafrans will not come to the hospitals any more but have retreated into the hardwood forests — only to reappear sometime later festering with sores and ulcers from malnutrition.

Final Offensive

The final offensive was launched August 24. While the Biafran towns in the south of the be seiged area, Aba and Owerri, have fallen (Sept. 4 and 16) the Nigerian line in the north has not moved. The latest information on the Nigerian army indicates that their positions on the Nigerian army indicates that their positions on the key northern Biafra Nnewi road (this war is fought on roads) "have not moved since the end of March." (N. Y. Times)

Through various mishaps the Nigerians frequently shoot on and kill their own men. Despite Gowon's statement that the war was going to be "A short, surgical police action," it appears that intentionally or not, the Nigerians are fulfilling their earlier plan to exterminate the Ibos.

Peace talks between the belligerents have started twice since the conflict began, and in both instances they broke down. The federal Government refuses to listen to anything until Biafra renounces its secession which means surrender, to which the Biafrans are unwilling to agree. Biafra proposes a plebicite in disputed territorial areas. On August 6 Ojukwu left the peace talks because the Nigerian representatives refused to speak to him as he was accompanied by two high-ranking Gabonese officials.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Nigeria has refused to allow food shipments to Biafra except overland from Lagos — more than 300 miles. Some food reached Biafra poisoned and the Biafrans will not consider this route since they believe the food will be tampered with. Nigeria refuses to allow a demilitarized corridor for shipment of food. The government will not tolerate an internationalization of Nigerian territory, nor will it allow (as the Biafrans wish) food to be brought overland from nearby port Harcourt or up the River Niger or flown in. They have repeatedly shot at and shot down well-marked Red Cross, Vatican, and mercenary flights to Biafra. (Since the date of writing Nigeria has agreed to allow Canada to fly food directly to Biafra.)

Four countries have recognized the Republic of Biafra: Tanzania, Gambia, Ivory Coast, and Zambia. This is contrary to official African opinion which supports the Federal Government as a symbol of unity. Tribal secession is too real a threat to most African nations for them to endorse such a one as the Ibos. Of western nations reaction varies from the offocially pro-Federalist British government, the (contrary to Russian statements) considerable Soviet military and personnel support, and the recently revealed US military advisory and arms support role to the essentially pro-Biafra Gaullist regime in France.

The question is why are these governments involved at all. Since Britain has a monopoly of the Nigerian economy its role is easily understood. The Anglo-Dutch Shell Co. and British Petroleum control 85 percent of Nigerian oil interests and are manifestly unwilling to forego the economic advantages of a united Nigeria. To forestall any possible mishap they have built a new overland pipeland to Bonny, a Federal port, so that they will not have to use Harcourt, the Eastern Port, used hitherto. The huge British involvement has allowed the Netherlands to stop arms shipments to Nigeria, for humanitarian reasons, since Dutch interests are inexplicably mixed with the British and are thus amply protected.

Russia, besides seeking a base in Nigeria, no doubt wishes to exploit the oil reserves. Egypt, whose pilots are flying the Nigerians jets, is ostensibly attracted by the appearance of a holy Muslim war; in reality, they are probably training for bombing raids on Israel.

The US position has had the traditional vacillatory appearance. In July the published figures for total US government aid (food, not transportation) to Biafra was $2.5 million. The total public and private contribution figure was $4.3 million. In August Dean Rusk announced that the total government aid was $5.3 million and $2 million public and private. Not only is his total figure only $500,000 different to the July figure, but the proportions of government to private contributions is reversed. This may be construed as a government attempt to veil the growing rift between it and the people.

Since the Americans refused to draw up new (and probably less favorable) economic agreements with the Nigerian government, they "have set out to break the British monopoly, after having successfully broken the Belgian monopoly in the Congo to their immense profit. It is in this sense that we can speak of Katanga as a precedent for Biafra. Six American companies are now (August 17) operating in Biafra where they have invested $150 million." (LNS). It would appear then that the interests of American business are in opposition to those of the American government which, despite or perhaps because of, Ojukwu's warnings that the Russians are gaining a foothold in Nigeria has apparently started to send aid in the form of arms and advisors to the Federal government — no doubt to balance the Russian efforts. (And not to miss the kill). This opposition may, in the light of Biafra's threatened nationalization of foreign interests, be misleading.

France's position, while purporting to be a moral one, is undoubtedly economically motivated. By encouraging the secession of Biafra she encourages the breakup of the British monopoly thereby weakening the British economy, strengthening her own, and strengthening her hand in Europe. The Ibo never got along as well with the British as did the Hausa, and the conflict has served only to deepen resentment and intensify pro-French feeling. Czechoslovakia's withdrawal of arms aid to Nigeria should be viewed, according to the Economist (May), as a sign of increased independence from the Soviet Union.

It may be said then, that while the conflict started as an essentially internal one, the interests of foreign powers have needlessly protracted and deepened the rift for their own economic gain.

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University of Future: A Great Dance of Ratio And Efficiency, Chaperoned by the Social Sc

By WILLIAM KERRIGAN

(Editor's note: The author of the following article joined the Middlebury faculty this year as an Instructor in English. Until last June, he was a graduate student and teacher at Columbia University. While there, he became involved in last spring's student rebellion, serving as a member of the Strike Co-ordinating Committee. On May 22 he was arrested in Hamilton Hall and suspended from the University. After writing "The University In Our Future," for Dare Magazine, *he called it "a bitter but honest article which was painful to write." The article is reprinted as it appeared in* Dare.*)*

I. OUR HERITAGE

The American university developed from historical accidents and expedient decisions. At no point was its structure profoundly influenced by the vision of a wise man, the policies of a disinterested government, or the more liberating dreams of the collective unconscious. To defend this institution, one must be either, like Clark Kerr, a social Darwinist, or, like the man in the suburbs, a kind of lapsed Calvinist, whose predestinarian notions include the manifest destiny of all things American.

Only on our continent is there lay government of universities by a board of trustees. The radical Puritans believed in the lay government of churches, and they established the first colleges in order to staff their churches with an educated clergy. Being relatively homogenous societies, the colonies did not think to protect the right of university dissent. They were themselves dissenters, and the desirability of a community of educated men independent of the larger society never occurred to them. Similarily, the American university president owes his dictatorial powers to expediency. For at the time of the earliest universities, teaching was not a profession. The professors were young clergymen on route to a congregation —the faculty did not exist. The president, as the only resident member of the lay board, became the sole representative of its power.

In our beginning is our end: today the American university is composed of two hierarchies, the more powerful one based on corporate skills, on management ability, and the less powerful one based on intellectual achievement. There are no moral or rational reasons for the relative impotence of students and faculty. History gives us this structure, and history, as we know, is by and large the record of our failure.

American professors defined the nature of academic freedom in the nineteenth century. The major issue was Darwinism, the teaching of evolution. It was argued that only a scientist could judge a scientist and the presidents and trustees were therefore incompetent to either suppress or endorse a scientific theory. Furthermore, the truth was tentative, the truth evolved exactly as a man evolved. Other disciplines — economics, history, philosophy, political science — achieved their freedom with variations on these arguments, holding fast to the coattails of their biological colleagues.

"The university will be a great dance of rationality and efficiency, chaperoned by a social scientist in a silk suit."

In these circumstances, the professors reinterpreted the old tradition that students were moral reprobates, so gullible that the mere mention of a heresy would fire them with blasphemy. There ensued a more civilized, more chilling version of this attitude — that quiet contempt for students, that subtle condescension. (For how could such masters of knowledge take students and their questions seriously? They are mere laymen, incapable of judging the truth. (It must be admitted that for many years American students did little to correct this impression, their one solid achievement being the perpetuation of the fraternity system.)

And when American universities imported the ideals of the great German institutions, their elective courses and graduate schools and disinterested research, these ideals were perverted to accord with the arguments for academic freedom. In Germany, the professor was a man of accomplishment and personal authority who attempted, while considering all objections, to **convince** his students of the truths which he spent a lifetime formulating. But in America, the truth was tentative. No man possessed it, only history possessed it, and the American professor was expected to give all sides of a question without committing himself. Thus we have so many teachers who can discuss but not believe. The ancient passion for the truth becomes a neurotic compulsion to be "fair" and "objective." Teaching, which Plato thought of as the art of rational persuasion, the communal realization of self-knowledge, becomes in America the communication of information. A machine will do.

Academicians have often argued that the university is a public institution, hoping in this way to subvert the power of trustees and presidents by appeal to a prior, half-mystical authority. During the industrial revolution, the federal government took advantage of this opening. The country needed good old American know-how. Colleges were granted land to produce engineers and agricultural experts; later they produced soldiers in a compulsory ROTC program in order to keep their charters. Millionaire philanthropists founded business schools, law schools, medical schools, and whole universities. The university itself yielded to the multiversity — a city and not a community, composed of trade schools, professional schools, research centers, various graduate programs, and an undergraduate college.

If communities may produce democracy, cities will inevitably produce bureaucracy. Administrators bred like rabbits. The sociologist calls it "differentiation:" thus a system which fulfills, say, three functions, splits into three separate systems, necessitating another system to co-ordinate the three new ones. One dean became four deans, quicker than sociology could create its jargon. Four deans required an executive vice-president. "Deans within deans," as Jacques Barzun has said.

When the university exists to satisfy the needs of society as **interpreted by society**, deans exist so that government may be assured reliable people act **in loco parentis.** A university governed by students and professors, those arrogant malcontents, is surely one of suburbia's deepest dreams of anarchy. The deans have also come to handle student discipline because the faculty does not really believe in the rules, yet lacks the courage to rectify them. Few professors (and certainly not the best ones) wish to inform a pregnant girl of her suspension, or tell a student he must leave for smoking pot. Only deans have sufficient hypocrisy and pomposity for this. Their function in such cases is literally the shame of the professors.

"A university governed by students and professors, those arrogant malcontents, is surely one of suburbia's deepest dreams of anarchy."

I observe the rule of equal time:

"The academic scorn for their administrator colleagues comes out of deep and noble values: out of individualism and love of liberty, out of an abiding anti-authoritarianism. Unfortunately, there can be an excess even of noble values. Lest they become utopian notions, these commendable values need to be tempered by other important values and by structural requisites. There are also, after all, the values of rationality and efficiency in the pursuit of desirable goals. . ."

I am not exactly sure what an excess of nobility might lead to — perhaps to a really noble university. Quite properly, this invokes the principles of rationality and efficiency. These are the goals of the classroom. All teachers should seek

Theatre For A Parents' We O'Neill's 'Long Day's J

By VASSILIS HARALAMBIDIS

Each year, parents visiting Middlebury College for Parents' Weekend have had the opportunity to digest their dinner during a warmed-up performance of a play produced in the previous spring. This year's play may actually be hazardous to the digestive processes of many people.

The play is Eugene O'Neill's **Long Day's Journey into Night,** a retroactive reunion ritual of family ghosts in O'Neill's mind. In a way the play is a most approrpiate one for a Parents' Weekend — a painfully awakening exposure of intrafamilial relationships.

Directing the play is Erie T. Volkert, chairman of the Department of Drama and professor of drama. Volkert has previously directed O'Neill's **In the one, The Long Voyage Home** and **Ah Wilderness.**

He chose the O'Neill play to open the 1968-69 season, seeking "an American play of high quality." O'Neill, said Volkert, "has long had a deserved reputation as a bold innovator among American playwrights for such plays as **The Emperor Jones, The Hairy Ape, Strange Interlude** and **Marco Millions,** but his later plays will probably win him enduring fame. I think **Long Day's Journey into Night** is the best of these."

The play deals with O'Neill's own family, displaying the passions separating and at the same time binding its members, and is a condensed sample of the playwright's own tragic experiences as a young man. The characters in the play retain their real life names, O'Neill's mother, being cast under her middle name, Mary, instead of Ella, her first name. O'Neill takes for himself the name of his dead brother, Edmund.

The play, said Volkert, "requires exceptional emotional range of all four principal characters and a kind of maturity difficult to find among amateur actors." The cast, consisting of Ellen Donkin, Addison Hall, Bill Stearns, Charles Frank and Leslie Roth, have made "tremendous strides toward these goals."

Two of the actors are receiving academic credit for their work, along with the other members of the Production seminar, which is preparing the play. The seminars, Volkert stated, are an opportunity for students to participate for credit in the process of interpreting a play. He hopes the seminars will integrate "in a natural way. . . the analytic, creative and practical aspects of theater art." The seminars (TA 41.1 or .2) are open to non-majors by permission of the instructor.

The four plays produced under the Drama Department's new academic approach to theatrical education tend to be more or less classical. Professor Volkert explained: "I think Mr. Teush and I wanted to present a challenging and stimulating program. At the moment choices are made by the directors. At one time Mr. Teush considered Genet's **The Balcony** and **Room Service** as possibilities, but settled on **Troilus and Cressida** and **The Bacchae.** For various reasons, I considered **The Skin of Our Teeth** and the **Sign in Sidney Brustein's Win-**

Charles Frank, Leslie Roth, Ellen Donkin (not pictured) are Day's Journey.

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The Middlebury Campus

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Dick Bittman, Editor-in-Chief

tionality Scientist

to display them. But no education takes place in the administration building.

2. OUR SOCIALIST UNIVERSITY

At the beginning of the industrial revolution, the status of any given country was determined to a large extent by its natural resources. Iron, coal, precious minerals, a good climate and rich soil consituted wealth. Before long a handful of common dust will provide enough power for almost anything. We determine the status of a nation, not so much by its natural resources, but by its knowledge. In such a world it is only likely that our government, which began financing university research during World War II, will continue to underwrite the accumulation of knowledge. The old Baconian equation of knowledge and power will determine the future of our universities. Wistfully, innocently, some of us had hoped that knowledge was virtue.

Government financing is the major source of income. Even in the larger universities with more prosperous alumni the government usually provides over half of the money. Yet these institutions affect the name "private," just as deans

(Continued on Page 9)

Dawn Of A New Age: Liberation News Service Down on the Farm

By STEVE EARLY

Amherst, Mass. Sept. 29 — Montague, Massachusetts is a tiny farming community ten miles north of here. A quiet place, it has only a few small landmarks: a village green with a civil war cannon in the middle, one gas station with a single bubble-headed pump, a general store with a genuine marble soda fountain.

I went to Montague last Saturday morning to visit a farm that recently became the new home of the Liberation News Service. The directions I had been given in Amherst took me only to the center of town, so I approached a man in overalls who was standing outside the store. I asked him if he knew of a farm that had just been sold to a city fellow named Marshall Bloom (one of the co-founders of LNS.) The man, knew of the place and he carefully explained how to get there.

When he was finished, though, he looked at me somewhat suspiciously and said, "You know, I read about that bunch in the paper awhile back—that Bloom, a person by the name of Mungo, and the rest. What are they doin' out there these days, anyway? You got any idea?" I told him I didn't know, and went on my way. But it was obvious that one thing, at least, hadn't been changed by LNS's move from New York to the unlikely surroundings of rural Montague. Liberation News was still a source of curiosity for various "straights" — if no longer for many of its readers and subscribers, certainly for its new neighbors.

Radical Link

"That Bloom" and "a person by the name of Mungo" are respectively, Marshall Bloom (Amherst '66) and Raymond Mungo (Boston University '67), the two ex-college editors who formed LNS in September of 1967. What they are doing on the farm is operating the year-old radical news agency which links the American underground press with over 80 student newspaper across the country.

Bloom and Mungo met while both were working for the College Press Service, the Student Press Association agency used by most college papers. Convinced that a news service was needed with a better perspective on the activities of young radical America, they used the opportunity of the October march on Washington to recruit their first members from among the assembled college and underground journalists.

The **Campus**, represented by last year's editor Maureen Crowley, joined LNS at this time. Along with 400 other newspaper and individual subscribers, it soon began receiving twice - weekly mailings from the LNS office in Washington.

Emerging Forms

LNS material comes in the form of multi-colored mimeographed packets containing news of draft resistance activity, domestic and foreign student disorders, the peace and black liberation movements, third world guerilla struggles, and the various "new emerging cultural forms." It is basically the kind of news that most interests the radical members of "the Movement" — that loose, underground alliance of campus activists and New Left revolutionaries who form a virtual sub-culture of protest in America today.

(Continued on Page 10)

Liberation News Founder, Marshall Bloom.

Johnson Opens: Music, Art

Johnson Exhibit Works Represent Varied Styles

By PETER DELMAN

Editor's note: '. . .if he be a gentleman born and bred to no profession, he must pick oakum, or write art criticisms for a newspaper." — Samuel Butler, Erewhon

The works of art in the current exhibition at the Johnson Art Gallery not only are of excellent quality, but also represent a very valuable teaching collection. They were chosen by the Chairman of the Fine Arts Department Richard A. Turner for just this instructional value. Though the works being exhibited represent many styles and periods in art from 1300 B. C. to the present, each piece is easily compared to one or more of the others. By this juxtaposition of approach and interpretation of similar themes, the student can best understand the various techniques the artist commands and the elements which differentiate periods in art history. He may also get some insight into an artist's attitude, or philosophy of art through his work.

Most of the works in the exhibition are on loan from colleges in Northern New England with established art collections. The exhibition, celebrating the dedication of the Art and Music centers, represents the quality of the collection Middlebury hopes to build.

Although each work is worthy of the viewer's most careful scrutiny, I have limited my comments to those works which seemed most interesting in their relationship to one another.

A group of several works consisting of drawings, etchings, and a woodcut are perhaps the finest in the show. The work is masterful, the artists, famous, but the most significant thing about these works is that the viewer gets an exceptionally clear insight into how the drawing, the object, is made. The spaces and volumes created by the artist can be seen in terms of each simple line making them up.

(Continued on Page 13)

Original Compositions Premiered At Concert

By DICK BITTMAN

"New and modern music for a new and modern building" provided a variety in composition and level of performance last Friday at the Johnson Music and Art Building Dedication Concert. Two specially commissioned works were included in the program of two chamber pieces and three choral compositions.

Professor Todd's original composition for the dedication concert, **Elisions**, emphasized sounds qua sounds. Attention focused on the piano — placed off from the chancel between the conductor and the audience — and on the pianist, bent over the instrument brandishing dru mallots, and pencils, plucking, stroking, pulling and striking the strings.

Although the work emphasized sounds in themselves, it appeared to have a formal structure. This listener detected three parts to the short composition. Near its half-way point the piece reaches a climax of furious high pitches. An improvisation on F-sharp opens the second apparent section leading to passages marked "soaring" and "chatter" and a final clarinet solo on one note, swelling the loudness very skillfully at a low dynamic level. After a pause, the third "section" opens with sharp rumble of snare drum sticks bouncing on the low piano strings. The gesture is not totally surprising; the pause, as they say, is pregnant.

Conductor Efrain Guigui, to whom Todd dedicated the piece, was precise in bringing in instruments, one at a time, in rapid three- and four-note phrases. Although rehearsals witnessed the piece's flexibility (once the conductor told the trombonist that being off half a beat in one spot would not matter), Guigui seemed to hold tight control over the players' entrances, if not their total performance.

A second chamber work was less enjoyable than the Todd piece. Igor Stravinsky's **Histoire de Soldat** suite suffered from the ensemble's built-in inertia and the conductor's self - conscious direction. The violinist and trumpeter would try unsuccessfully to increase the tempo from a fast dirge speed to the march tempo indicated. The string bass' entrance at the second section was at twice the correct speed. Evidently one morning of rehearsal was not enough for the Stravinsky piece, a work of complex rhythms and tricky entrances.

L'Histoire, composed in 1916-17 borrows certain jazz techniques in orchestration: syncopa-

(Continued on Page 14)

Weekend Journey'

dow before choosing **Billy Budd** but decided on **Long Day's Journey into Night** last spring and never wanted to change.

Asked to indicate the basic aims of theatrical education and the contribution of **Long Day's Journey** in meeting these aims, Professor Volkert answered: "The aims of 'theatrical education' as you term it are much the same as the aims of liberal education: knowledge of one's self and of one's world. **Long Day's Journey** goes a long way toward meeting these goals. O'Neill has it all ways in the play: Aristotelian catharsis, existential nausea and despair (before commitment), Christian confession and forgiveness, and absurdist terror and chaos."

oth, Bill Stearns, Ad Hall, and are featured in O'Neill's "Long
(Photo, Irion)

Elisions

(See Article At Right)

The title Elisions *refers to the dovetailing of instrumental events so that certain kinds of sounds become other sounds: a flute sonority becomes an oboe sonority, a mass of pitches becomes one pitch, explicit pitch events become noise (or sort of noise), dark sounds become bright ones, etc. Many of the rhythms in the piece are implicit in these transitions.*

In order to effect convincing elisions the instrumentalists are asked to use many "unconventional" techniques. The pianist works inside the piano, using pencils, spare drum sticks, books (a hymnal no less) and at one point Q-Tips. The strings bow behind the bridge or with the wood of the bow, the clarentist is asked to change the color of his tone, the brass and wind at one point operate their valves without producing a pitch. The intent here is not to be wierd or experimental (I am familiar with the sounds involved) but to structure an orchestral color that makes the transitions musically acceptable.

In a real sense, it is no more extraordinary to ask a pianist to throw a ruler in the piano than it is to ask a violinist to draw horsehair across catgut.

Though the piece is written, for the most part, in conventional notation, there are sections and events in which one element of the gesture is defined, but others are left to the performers' improvisatory skills. The pitches may be given, but not the points when they are to be attacked; the shape and rhythm given, but not the exact pitches; the beginning of the event, but not its duration. The piece, then, will vary somewhat from performance to performance.

This is essentially a jazz-concept — though the effect here is not jazz-like.

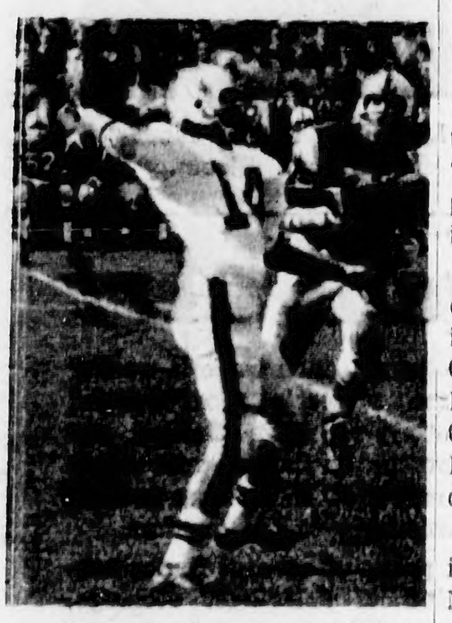
— George B. Todd Assistant Professor of Music

Middlebury Drops Fouth Straight Williams Wins By 48 - 14 Margin

"So David prevailed over the Philistine with a sling and a stone, and struck the Philistine and killed him: there was no sword in the hand of David." (I Sam. 17:50)

Last Saturday the Sons of Middlebury ran into a Goliath at Williamstown, but this time Goliath won.

Demonstrating all the football prowess accorded them by pre-season reports the Purple Cows of Williams trounced Middlebury to the tune of 48-14. The most lopsided loss sustained by Middlebury in recent memory, it can only be explained as an incredible mismatch. After just squeezing by the University of Rochester by a score of 7-6 the week before the Ephmen were primed for re-establishing their position as one of the top Eastern small-college football teams.



Against a far superior Williams football team Sophomore quarterback BARRY METAYER received his baptism into inter-collegiate sports. Barry is shown here releasing the ball under heavy pressure from the Purple Cow defense.

Williams opened the scoring in the first quarter and went on to pile up a 28-0 half-time bulge. It was not until the fourth quarter, with the score 41-0 that the Panthers got their first touchdown.

The running of Glen Geiger and Jon Dickinson and the catches of Charlie Beall and Mike Hague brought the ball from the Middlebury thirty-three to the Williams twenty-two. From there Barry Metayer hit Stu Hammond with a pass to the two-yard line. On the next play Metayer found Geiger open in the end zone for the score. Then Lee Cartmill caught a pass for the extra points, making the score 41-8.

The final score of the game came with forty seconds remaining on a two-yard plunge by Geiger. Trying again for two, Freshman quarterback Mike Goldberger overthrew his man. Final score: Williams 48, Middlebury 14.

Besides the obvious superiority of the Williams football team Middlebury's biggest problem was co-ordination between passer and receiver. Starting his first game at quarterback Metayer was markedly nervous, throwing at least five interceptions. But he did demonstrate that he can pass, and pass with precision.

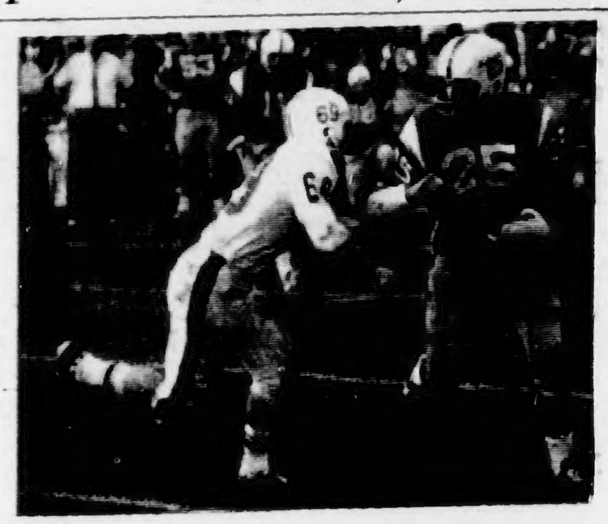
While this precision was often lacking in the first half Metayer appeared to gain more confidence as the game wore on.

Williams started substituting freely towards the end of the first. But the second string was equally as adept at inundating Middlebury as the first. The depth of the Eph-men was most obvious in the size and skill of their second-string backfield. Behind the precision blocking of a fine offensive line Williams played a Green Bay type of ball control, chewing up yardage almost at will.

Worthy of mention for their efforts on the defense were Chris Grejtak, Speedy Soler and Dick Bartlett.

On offense the line provided Metayer with at least adequate protection in passing situations. But Williams' secondary was often impenetrable. Williams' defense played for the pass and in view of this the efforts of Beall, Cartmill, and Hague were excellent. Geiger, likewise, turned in an excellent performance running the football.

Linebacker Chris Grejtak was voted all-ECAC Division II Football Honors for his performance in last weeks game against Worcester Polytechnical Institute.



"And David had no spear." At 170 pounds the smallest guard in Addison County, Senior ANDY POWER is shown here blocking on an end sweep. With Rick Minton, Andy was co-recipient last week of the first annual Maurice Provoncha Award for unselfish dedication to inter-collegiate athletics.

Booters Beat Albany Win First Game By 4-1

From the right corner came a beautiful cross by Chuck Davis, setting up Howie Verman for a perfect head into the goal. This was the varsity's winning goal last Saturday, and only one in a 4-1 victory over Albany State. The win broke a three game losing streak, and made varsity soccer the first team to win a game this fall. Only three days before they had fallen to Springfield, but that shutout is now past history.

Springfield was a powerful team, and with their inside left leading the attack (he scored four of their seven goals, they played a quick, speedy game. They scored within the first minute, and from then on Middlebury was never able to organize against their forceful attack.

Middlebury had little trouble with Albany State. They were a kick-and-run club, and the controlled passing of the Panthers easily overpowered this style. Over and over again Albany would mis-kick, and a Panther would eagerly hop on the ball, starting another attack. Jeff Sturges started off the scoring when he hustled for a lead pass in the center. Their goalie came out for it, but Sturges was quicker, simply poking it past him into the open goal. The second goal has been described above. The third was by Chuck Davis, who after a brief struggle well inside the penalty area, booted the ball past the helpless goalie. Jeff Sturges added the final tally in the second half. John Fiske, who played a great game, started the play at mid-field with a pass into the penalty area. There Verman headed it and after another confused battle, Jeff kicked it into an open net.

The players were not overly elated by the way they played. It is true they had their first victory, but the play was sloppy much of the time, due perhaps to the erratic style of Albany. However, it does prove that the team can do it if they want to, and this gives hope for the future games. Yesterday they played RPI and on Saturday they meet Union here at 2:00.

Frosh Booters Lose Twice

This year's Middlebury Frosh Soccer team appears loaded with talent, but to this date has been unable to muster the explosiveness of which it is capable. It has been defeated twice at the hands of strong elevens from RPI and Union College. In these two games, the Baby Panthers have been able to tally but four times, while allowing the opposition ten goals.

Playing well in each of these games have been fullback Nat Ayer and left wing John Evans. Ayer has held the defense together with his ball stealing, checking and sure kicking. Together with Pete Atkins, Ayer has helped out goalie Dave Thomson, who has played well in the net, averaging 6 saves a game.

The line of halfbacks, Jim Spitz, Court Price, and Ken Pabst has displayed fine ball-handling abilities and good teamwork. Moving effectively, they have been successful in keeping the ball in the opposition's half, particularly in the

(Continued on Page 3)

A stalwart all season at wing, Junior REED COUGHLAN hustles for the ball against Sringfield College in a losing 7 - 0 effort last Thursday at Middlebury.

Inside Story

What Price Victory?

By Steve Thomas

The lack of celebrations by Middlebury's fall varsity sports teams so far this year raises, in the view of this reporter, some serious questions concerning the future of athletics at Middlebury College. Perhaps these judgements are premature, but with the football team 0-4, the soccer team 1-3 and cross-country faring no better there seems to be some doubt that the Panthers will do all that well over the fall. It is a sincere empathy with those Middlebury athletes participating in the debacle at Williams, last Saturday, which prompts this article.

As far as the Williams game is concerned the answers seem fairly obvious. Number one: Williams College employs what they term the 10 percent Underachiever Program. A recent addition to their admissions program, it calls for 10 percent of each entering class to be enrolled as predetermined scholastic underachievers. Not unexpectedly the students accepted under this program tend to be athletes.

Secondly, Williams has a well-oiled recruitment program relying heavily on alumni contact with prospective students who just happen to be athletes. Stated quite simply, Williams emphasizes football. They apparently do this without sacrificing academic standards.

If the Middlebury loss to Williams were an isolated instance there would be no need for writing this article. The problem is certainly not the fault of the athletes. No athlete plays to lose. Likewise, the coaches demonstrate a solid desire to field good teams. But with the exception of skiing and sometimes hockey there appears to be but haphazard emphasis on turning out truly competitive teams.

While a lethargic student body deserves some of the blame it is my contention the largest problems lie with an administration at best indifferent to the problems of athletics on the Middlebury campus.

In light of the failures of last spring and this fall it seems reasonable to propose that Middlebury do something specific about defining the role of its athletics. The college's present administration appears to be laboring under the delusion that general athletic philosophy has not changed since the 1930's.

The premise that athletics are an extracurricular activity like any other, such as drama, is no longer viable. The idea of athletics today is winning. The "sound mind, sound body" philosophy of the ancients is a bit too platonic for 1968. Yet this appears to be the administration's "raison d'etre' for athletics at Middlebury.

If for no other reason one argument for fielding competitive teams is the increase in Alumni support such a policy would precipitate. As an example, there is no doubt in my mind that increasing the emphasis for a winning football team would be matched by substantial financial support from Middlebury Alumni. If you bring an alumnus back for Homecoming show him a winning football team and he'll be much more likely to contribute to the school's endowment.

It, therefore, seems logical to suggest that some student oriented organization take it upon itself to define precisely the future role of athletics at Middlebury. And that their findings be presented to the administration for consideration. The new Student Senate would seem the logical choice, but in view of their present workload perhaps the Varsity Club should perform this duty.

If athletics at Middlebury are to escape their present nebulous state of disorder it is imperative that action be taken immediately. For it takes only a little laxity to establish a losing tradition, and a hell of an effort to create a winning one.

Cartoon by R. Crumb (LNS)

University of Future . . .

(Continued From Page 6)

affect the name "educator." We are all aware of the more evident vulgarities — schools of international affairs commissioned to justify American foreign policy, teams of physicists paid to perfect our weapons. But the erosion of what Paul Goodman terms the community of scholars can be as subtle as a university president at the faculty club.

Money divides. Our two cultures have not developed so much from the specialization of knowledge as from the disparity of comfort. In general, the government and foundation money tends to go the physical sciences and to biology. Professors in these departments are richer, they have better housing, they are promoted faster, they teach less. Because their knowledge is socially useful in this world, they have more power. If the departments of physics and biology at any large university wished to change their institution, they would have the president on his knees in no time at all. These departments alone account for the existence of two or three deans. Increasingly, though, money is going to the social sciences, particularly to sociology. The emergence of social science as a major interest of the government inspires dark fantasies.

Sociology, a new Hydra, studies things. There is sociology of education, sociology of science, sociology of literature. Though it is a relatively new discipline, and though it is difficult to predict its course, one would imagine that sociology is a science which might co-ordinate all aspects of a corrupt world — a great unifier which will insure the continued success of bureaucracy. It may value the dignity of true communication, but its tool is the questionnaire. Given a society in which democracy has been reduced to the Gallup Poll, is it likely that the humanities will be reduced to sociology?

"If communities may produce democracy, cities will inevitably produce bureaucracy. Administrators bred like rabbits."

Sociology will have us all shaking hands: administrator and faculty, researcher and humanist, student and government. It will fill the middle class student rebel with the zeals of social utility. "I like to believe that I serve a vital function as a role-model, for my students to emulate," as one of them puts it. All administrators will be trained in management skills. The university will be a great dance of rationality and efficiency, chaperoned by the social scientist in a silk suit. No one must get too close or cop a feel on the back porch.

So we are moving toward the sociological socialist university. The two cultures are being dissolved even as they are defined, and one can posit a time when literature and pholosophy and history, impoverished, trans form themselves into pseudo-sciences: one culture, indivisible with research grants and less teaching for all. Even now the university exists more for its teachers than for its students. Undergraduate education is a national scandal. Scientists do their research, humanists write their books. The best researchers and the best writers teach the fewest classes, usually huge impersonal lectures or small elitist seminars for seniors with special permission. Clark Kerr himself, the enthusiastic historian of the multiversity, confesses alarm at the state of undergraduate education.

The students sense the unwillingness of the university to take them seriously as people. They find their own confusion about values — their fear of self-knowledge, their hesitance to act, their failure to love — mirrored perfectly in the institution which is supposed to confer upon them the sanction of adulthood. Unable to harmonize belief and action, some learn to exist within the system. These live like secret agents. Performing their assignments, attending their classes, writing their examinations, they embrace deception. The double agent in the very image of self-destruction, for he realizes that in the end he will become the thing he imitates. At Berkeley, at Chicago, at Northwestern, at Michigan, at Brandeis, at Columbia — some of them choose to rebel. Then the presidents and deans and often the professors expel them.

3. OUR TWO OR THREE FUTURES

Though pessimistic by nature, I shall try to project a reasonably favorable future. It is obvious that a college education will soon be analogous to a high school education thirty years ago. If Negroes now demand a decent secondary education, they will soon demand, quite rightly, a college degree.

Thus the socialist university, square in the liberal tradition, will be forced to adjust its entrance requirements in such a way that SAT scores do not discriminate between the graduate of ghetto schools and the graduate of suburb schools. Or else it will have to admit an inequity in public schooling; better by far to let Harlem go to college. I am also encouraged that more and more students consider psychiatric counselling as one of their rights in an institution of higher learning. Up to a point, most of the large universities accept this claim.

A serviceable example of the coming institution is the State University of New York at Buffalo. Its president, Martin Meyerson, is a Columbia graduate who clearly understands elementary sociology:

". . . the American university president owes his dictatorial powers to mere expediency."

"As I see it, scholarly excellence depends on a vertical thrust of the disciplines, but education depends on horizontal exchanges. We therefore have to create a grid."

The socialist university is becoming a waffle. The social sciences expand accordingly:

"So we're reorganizing the whole university. I've broken the university up into eight faculties: Social Sciences and Philosophy, Arts and Letters, Natural Sciences and Math, Law and Jurisprudence, Health Sciences, Educational Studies, and Engineering and Applied Science. So, for instance, the business school and social studies departments might be merged in the Social Science Faculty, bringing greater professionalism and outside problems to the departments, and more scholarship and breadth to the professional school."

Thus each faculty will be asked to consider "outside problems," the needs of our society. All of these plans require administration, but in the future administration will be a more prominent foe, sophisticated enough to give the illusion that it does not exist:

"For each Faculty, I have appointed a fine Provost, and we'll give him block budgets to play with. Cutting across the eight faculties will be three university-wide deans. . .The third idea to encourage intellectual cohesion is that of building 20 or so separate colleges of about 100 students each, with commuters and residents, graduate students and undergraduates, married and unmarried all mixed in. We hope to have seminar rooms and cultural events in each college, and we'll probably allow each college to develop its own flavor — bohemians, grinds, premeds or what have you."

"Sociology, a new Hydra . . . will have us all shaking hands . . ."

The President will "probably allow" the colleges to be different; there is no question about who has the power to make such decisions:

"As for running the university, we now have six vice presidents: for business, students affairs, research, university relations, facilities planning, and an executive vice president.

I suppose that his decentralized organization will be more tolerable than the monolith of today. Much depends on the degree of autonomy granted the small colleges. More depends on the relationship between the State University and the State of New York. But in any case, this thrusting grid is no Utopia.

But possibly I have overestimated the subversion of creatively in the social sciences, and underestimated our society's tolerance for rebellion. At the darkest limit of bourgeois desire, many have said, is art itself — the rebel tamed, hung on the wall as a Picasso print, stuck on the shelf as the Great Books of the Western World. Everybody loves Norman Mailer.

America remains a Calvinist society. We are dualists, it is our vision. There are two worlds, the Communist World and the Free World. Between them, inevitably, is an Iron Curtain. There are two choices in the voting booth, Democrat positions on any given issue; Hawks and Doves, you are either one or the other. Like our ancestors who divided the world into nature and grace, the damned and the saved, we need to split reality in order to be secure in our righteousness. Heaven implies Hell. The American husband is more certain in his virtue because Norman Mailer stabbed his wife. Perhaps the legislatures and foundations, with an almost unconscious sense of the national character, will end up subsidizing the anarchist, the radical, the criminal, the artist. And perhaps the serpent sin will sting them all.

More likely, the rebellions of our students will fail. They are not really so easy to get along with, especially when they are managed by jungle tacticians with no vision of what a university might be. A few think that a bloody confrontation with

(Continued on Page 10)

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University . . .

(Continued from Page 9)

the police is mere tactic, desirable insofar as it appeals to the sentimentalities of the community. But most students discover a valid hedonism in their sit-ins.

The psychology of a police bust — and this is a well - kept secret — transcends heroic martyrdom. A fine joy resides in the actualization of a fantasy. If you predicate your life on the fact that society represses basic freedoms, you triumph when society charges you in a riot helmet, brandishing its club. Then you know you are sane.

At Columbia the students failed to suggest an attractive alternative to the existing university — which is not to criticize them, for the obligation to find such an alternative belongs as well to the faculty which betrayed them. Suspended from the university, the students have begun a Liberation School. The offerings of this school assume that a radical change in curriculum would solve the difficulties with American education. You can study "guerilla warfare," "guerilla film-making," "the creation of the New Socialist Woman," or "the accepted high-points of literature as symbols of domination."

This is absurd, it won't do. Except in extreme cases, I think the mode of teaching is far more significant than the subject matter. Besides, America is not a Cuban jungle, and it can only damage the mind to take such metaphors literally. But I am wrong to quibble — every revolution must consolidate its believers.

The Columbia students achieved partial success because of the ineptitude of the administration. The day after the police first cleared our campus, Vice President David Truman was on the radio justifying this decision. Students who had been lined up and beaten in the groin, been dragged down the steps by the hair, been clubbed savagely and gratuitously, listened to their vice president explain the situation.

The rebellion, he said, was caused by the unrest over the Viet Nam War and by the permissive child - raising of Dr. Spock: the problem, dear Brutus, was always in the stars. Truman boasted that when he was Dean of Columbia College, he instituted the fireside chat; once a year he went to each dormitory for two hours, listening to the grievances of Columbia students. A sympathetic ear indeed! Columbia and places like Columbia, are easy game.

But imagine a university which is both repressive and intelligent. Trained in sociology, the deans have discarded the more archaic sex and drinking rules. Bertrand Russell found that if he let his student copulate, then they would study mathematics with a fervor; in the future let us say, American educators have learned the value of this technique.

You can also sign up for a course in the student rebellions of the 1960's. You possess, therefore, a form of historical identity. The old radical song stirs your heart. Certain kinds of protest at this imaginary university are accepted, even encouraged. Your therapist (who is perhaps also your dean) shows great interest in your criticisms of the institution. Following a suggestion of yours, he officially changes the rules so that you can use the coin-slot pot machine at the neighboring dormitory. You find him rational, but square. In the last analysis, the courses on your television are, you think, quite informative.

Once a week you spend two hours chatting by the fireside with a well-informed graduate students. Twice a year you strike, come to terms, and argue to turn on your TV again. Every night at eleven the university provides masturbatory fantasies on three channels; one of them is bound to fit your mood. As for face-to-face learning, the exchange of rational men, nobody remembers very much about it. Research for the power of humanity is your goal. The great Socratic concept of knowledge as virtue is dead — but you wrote three pages on it last term, discussing the way an idea can be strangled by a horizontal-and-verticle thrusting grid. The computer gave you a C-plus. One of those joke signs on your wall reads: THE BETTER THE OPPRESSOR, THE BETTER THE REVOLUTIONARY. Occasionally the statement puzzles you.

LNS Farm . . .

(Continued From Page 7)

It is definitely news which receives little or no coverage in the "establishment" media (although the New York Times, CBS, and Look magazine are all LNS subscribers). And even when the establishment press does deal with New Left or Movement activity, LNS people still regard it as totally incapable of printing the truth about this or anything else of real importance.

Thus Liberation News also calls itself "The New Media Project," and sees its role as providing an alternative to the inadequacy and political irrelevance of "straight" journalism. As such LNS offers a lively and complete, if partisan, picture of radicalism as a politico-cultural force.

"What resulted was the most bizarre tale to emerge from New York City's underground since a Super Star plugged Andy Warhol earlier this year . . ."
—The College Press Service

Eclectic Sources

Within the sphere of the underground and radical student press, LNS news sources tend to be rather eclectic. LNS has always had its own staff writers but the successful functioning of the news service really depends on the kind of copy it receives from its members. Most of the articles are written by college or underground staffers and reprinted from their papers for use by any other LNS subscriber.

Recent mailings have included a preview from Abbie Hoffman's forthcoming book, "Revolution for the Hell of It," political analysis ("Politics after Chicago") by Tom Hayden and Rennie Davis, reports from correspondents in Canada, Australia, Czechoslavakia, and France, and of course, detailed coverage of the demonstrations in Chicago.

Liberation News has also tried to serve as a radical muckraker, publishing with particular enthusiasm any article that "exposes" the undemocratic nature of the American system and the underlying police state apparatus allegedly used to support it. However, as of late, it has been LNS and not the "system" which has been getting most of the bad publicity. This is the result of various accounts, published in August by the N.Y. Times, Village Voice and others, concerning an inter-office refolution that left LNS badly split with half its staff members moving to Montague and the rest, remaining in the city.

Conflict

After operating out of Washington for the first 10 months of its existence, LNS had transferred its offices in June to Claremont St. on the upper West-side of New York. At the same time the size of the staff was increased, creating a conflict between the original staffers and the newcomers, who soon outnumbered them.

The differences between the two factions that developed were both personal and ideological. According to Bloom, who with Mungo led the old-guard group, the original direction of LNS was being undermined by the new people. He accused them of joining the staff with the sole intention of subverting it for their own political purposes. These allegedly included a plot to take over LNS and turn it into an SDS house organ.

Many of the new staffers were indeed strong supporters of Students for a Democratic Society. However, in their view, the basis for the dispute was not SDS but Bloom himself. Accordingly they condemned him for being, among other things, "too authoritarian," "insufficiently militant," and personally "out of his mind." Worse yet, was his "total disregard for the wishes of the majority" and his "unforgiveable regression to a capitalist view of LNS."

Hijacking

The majority at this point did not include Bloom, Mungo, or any of the other Washington

(Continued on Page 12)

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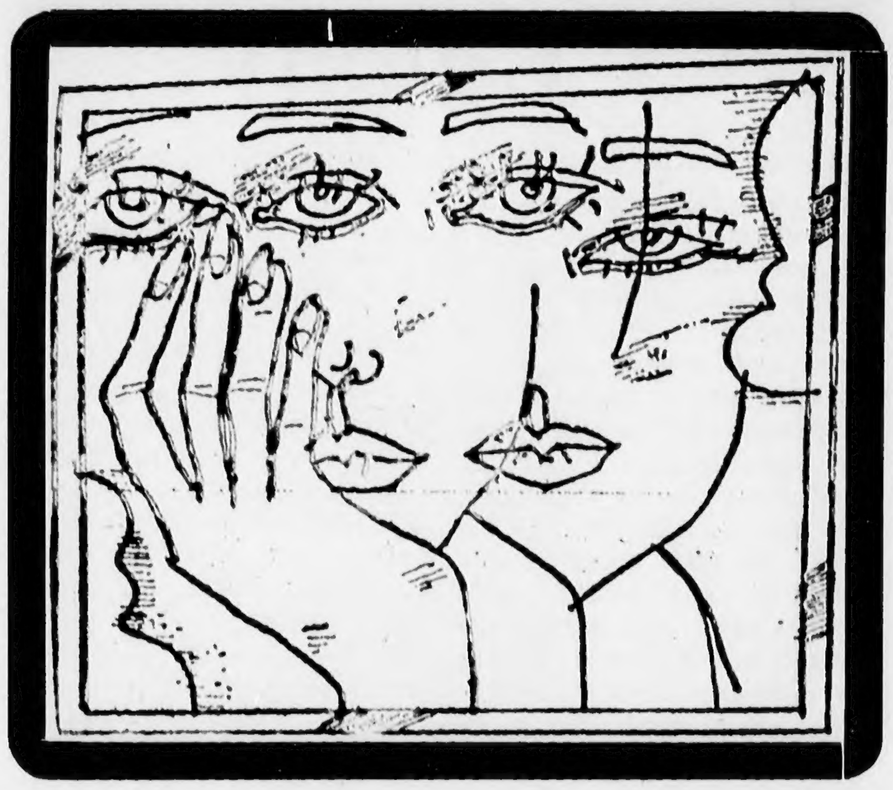

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LNS Colony . . .

(Continued from Page 10)

LNS people. So, fearing a further loss of influence in their own news service, Bloom and his associates secretly planned to incorporate LNS in their name, and remove all funds and equipment to the farm they had purchased in western Massachusetts. Because they anticipated opposition to the move, they didn't bother to tell the rest of the staff about it.

What resulted, in the words of a College Press Service account, was "the most bizarre tale to emerge from New York City's underground since a Super-Star plugged Andy Warhol earlier this year."

On the night of August 10, Liberation News held a benefit showing of the Beatles' movie, "Magical Mystery Tour," in the Fillmore East. While most of the staff was at the Fillmore, the Bloom faction hijacked all the printing equipment from the Claremont St. office and took it to Montague. Later they were joined by another agent of the "conspiracy" who arrived at the farm with the $12,000 proceeds of the benefit.

Back in New York, the staff members who'd been excluded from all this, were understandably chagrined when they found the money and the presses missing. Rounding up a group of sympathizers that numbered almost thirty (including several veterans of Columbia and one rock band complete with instruments), they piled into three cars and a truck, and headed for Montague.

By the time the New York people got there, it was near midnight on the 11th. Leaving their cars by the main road, they encircled the farmhouse on foot and executed a quick guerilla take-over. Captured inside were Bloom, Mungo, and their far outnumbered followers.

The rest of the night was spent in radical confrontation, with occasional resort to physical coercion. The New York group wanted to know where the presses were; Bloom who had left them in a local warehouse for temporary safe-keeping, refused to talk. Eventually a check for $6,000 was handed over, as were documents proving ownership of LNS. The New York people took these and returned to the city with the announced intention of forming a new Liberation News.

In an attempt to recover the check and also various personal possessions taken along with it, Bloom and Mungo went to the police. The Franklin County, Mass. authorities took the whole matter very seriously and proceeded to order the arraignment of 13 members of the N. Y. group on charges of kidnapping. It proved to be a futile effort on the part of Montague LNS because the city bank refused to allow either faction access to the LNS account, pending a settlement of its financial and ownership dispute.

(Note: the kidnapping charge, which carries penalties up to death in Massachusetts, was later reduced to that of disturbing the peace. Small fines totaling $450 were levied, LNS Montague retains its presses, and the money hassle remains unresolved.)

Montague Farm

I arrived at the LNS farm just before noon on Saturday morning. A winding dirt road connects it with the main highway that runs through Montague, a mile to the west. The news service offices are located in a rambling 18-room farmhouse built on the side of a hill overlooking a stream and a narrow wooded valley. The property also includes a barn and silo, a large workshop, and forty acres of fields and forest. The LNS staffers were eating lunch inside, and Bloom himself answered the door.

Earlier in the day I had visited the Amherst Student newspaper to learn the whereabouts of the farm. While there, I spoke with a staff member who knew Bloom from the days when he was editor-in-chief. He told me that Marshall graduated Phi Beta Kappa, explaining that he was "a brilliant mind but an incredible freak."

Now, the "incredible freak" was standing right in front of me — a thin, almost emaciated young man with glasses, Jimi Hendrix hair, and a Fu Manchu mustache that curled around the corners of his mouth. I told him I was from the Middlebury Campus and, though he didn't seem to know where Middlebury was, he did remember the paper as one of the few LNS subscribers that ever paid its bills.

He invited me in to meet the "family," the ten, more or less permanent, members of the staff who were sitting in the kitchen eating. The kitchen looked like the scene of a recent guerilla war: four days worth of dirty dishes were piled in the sink and on the stove, the plumbing leaked, the walls needed plastering, and long strips of flypaper hung from the ceiling. As in the other downstairs rooms, the floor was covered with back issues of LNS — hundreds of sheets of paper that were also collected in boxes and tied in bunches throughout the house.

Bloom and the others were in the midst of putting out their second mailing of the week, but they had stopped to introduce two other weekend visitors to the wonders of "Mother Mungo's" specially fermented, extra-kick root beer. The two were both reporters from the B. U. News, Mungo's old paper, and they sampled his invention with considerable caution.

After determing whose day it was to do the dishes (each staff member is supposed to do them once a week) and finding some one else to clean up the various messes on the floor, Bloom talked about LNS and its new life on a communal farm.

Liberated Life-Style

He explained that LNS came to Montague to free itself from dependency on all the institutions of society that rob the city-dwelling, consumption oriented person of his independence.

"You can't talk about a liberated News Service in New York," he said. "It is the most antiquated, capitalistic, repressive city in the country. A left wing news service yes, liberated no. What is a liberated news service, anyway? It's a different style of life. Anything else is just a slant.

"In the long run, history will judge the new left not by what it disrupts, but by what it builds. Creation not destruction should be the movement's priority . . ."
—Jack Newfield

"We're looking for a new perspective here and mean it—the perspective of a New Age. We're trying to live the way we believe people should."

Bloom would like to see other Movement groups set up similar farms across the country. They would all be communal, eliminating what he calls "competitive attitudes, and the people on them would support themselves by working the land.

As for the LNS farm, Bloom envisions it as a place of refuge open to all: underground

(Continued on Page 4)

Country Power

The Politics of Rural America in Our Age

Dear Friends,

It may have struck you as peculiar that Liberation News Service should again move its national offices, this time to rural America . . . It certainly strikes us as a major, in fact, unprecedented step for a group closely associated with the New Left of the American 60's.

There are many reasons to be here, but let's take the most obvious one: the American 70's. We at LNS have, throughout this decade, become increasingly convinced that returning to the land, taking roots in it, is the next step in altering and radically changing the face of the nation . . . .

More important, though, is the idea and issue of independence. We cannot be radicals, revolutionaries, or whatever, so long as we depend on the government, the "establishment," the system, for our survival, and American cities have rapidly made such dependence commonplace in a nation once settled by strong our food, perhaps even provide our own electricity.

Moving to the farm accentuates our self-reliance, forces us in a thousand subtle ways to learn skills and develop households which can stand, can survive, without the services of any government's agencies and bureaus. We will heat our houses, grow our houses, grow our food, perhaps even provide our own electricity.

Finally: security. The National Liberation Front pointed out to me last year that it is necessary, they believe, in a war-torn state to keep one's essential presses out of the heat of combat, into the countryside, and under the ground.

America is a nation at war. The cities are its battlefields. What we see today is a mere foreshadowing of this fall, this winter, and next spring's thaw.

Liberation News Service, seeking to grow and further serve the coming of the new order in America, thus removes its offices from the inferno, builds its roots into the good earth, and sends its writers into the fray.

Ray Mungo

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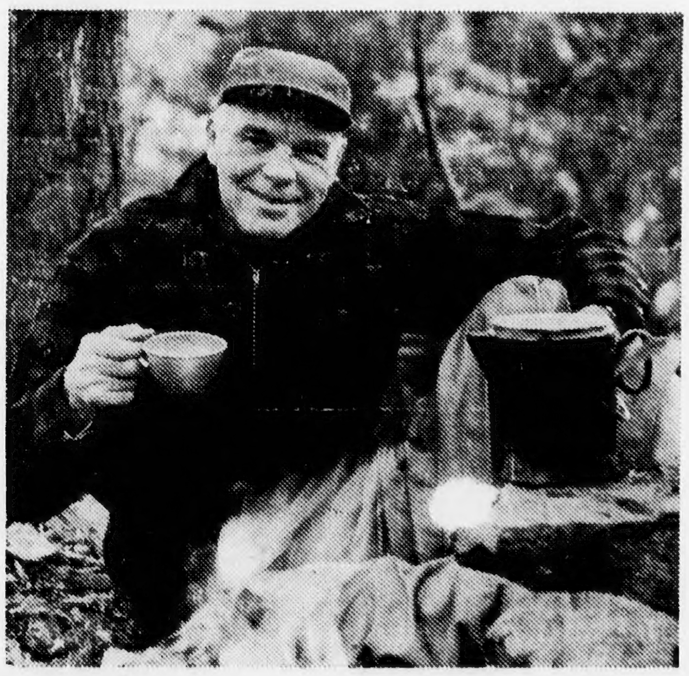

Autumn's annual show is a color spectacular. It splashes golds, browns, reds, and a dozen shades of yellow and fading green on the countryside. You can enjoy all these fabulous colors—and your family's fun as the leaves fall—again and again in pictures. Before you take that camping trip or ride or hike in the country, stop in and see for yourself how easy picture-taking can be with our new KODAK INSTAMATIC® Cameras.

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Art Exhibit . . .

(Continued From Page 7)

Each artist treats the line differently according to his style and the technique he employs.

Il Guercino's line in "Christ Among The Doctors" is free and nervously expressive compared to the more controlled work in Rembrandt van Rijn's etching. In the former work, the line itself assumes a volume of its own—a thickening and twisting of the stroke which serves to define the forms with the benefit of only a minimum of shading.

In the etching, the sweep of the whole: to the creation of movement, light, and the definition of space. The line cannot be read easily as the drawing although it may be at least as graceful and powerful in itself; the complexity of the etching makes the line an integral part of the whole.

Rembrandt's genius allows the individual line to preserve an identity totally lacking in the two etchings by Felix Bracquemond. Bracquemond's line exists only as a tool in modeling the portrait represented. It has no life of its own and thus the total etching looks flat and static.

Durer's woodcut exemplifies an effect similar to that achieved in etchings, but the work is constructed not with lines but with black areas punched into the surface.

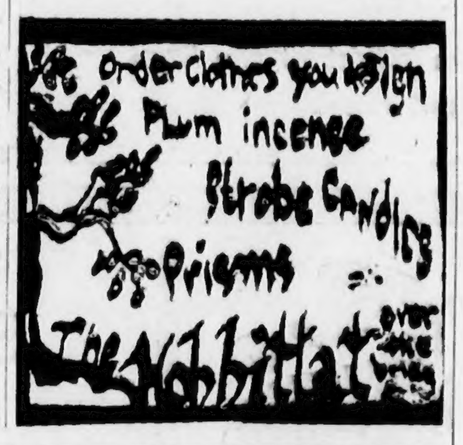
The work of two modern artists indicates the power of the line in creating abstract forms. Jaques Lipchitz' complete freedom of stroke and the sketchy effect of his lines result in a powerful work. Individually, Arshile Gorky's cursory forms look chaotic, together, however, work well.

Variations in the representation of drapery abound in this show. The fine free lines delineating the folds in "The Annunciation," painted in Spain around 1650, serve to strengthen the translucent, billowing, rather formless drapery. In an earlier painting from the German school, the drapery is molded to the body in strongly shaded folds denying any movement. This heavy drapery is repeated in a stone sculpture of the "Virgin and Child," while the swirling, buoyant effect of "The Annunciation" painting is echoed in the Lindenwood statue of the "Madonna."

Two modern works, "Raven" by David Smith and "Between" by Richard Anuskiewicz. get right to the core of the sculpture's art-space. In the former work, a black steel sculpture, blunt forms (spikes and blocks) maintain a rather fragile relationship to each other. It is the space, cupped and held in the middle, that orders direction from these tensions. The second work is not really a sculpture, but its effect is sculptural. From various vantage points, the canvass appears to bulge out toward the middle. The white grid forces the eye to make judgments about space and light usually reserved for the viewing of three dimensional space.

Much more could be said about each work in the exhibition and there is much more to be seen than could ever be written about.

Deliberation is a good policy, but it has broken few records.



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Johnson Concert . . .

(Continued From Page 7)

tion, clarinet "blue" tones, and the percussionist's tour de force that concluded the composition. Stravinsky has called his use of treble and bass instruments in the four orchestral families (eg. violin, double bass) a jazz technique. All the instrumens in the score, according to the composer, are legitimate jazz instruments, except the bassoon, which replaces the saxophone. The battery of drums supplies rhythm, not only embellishment. Notable are the expressive tone combinations in the piece's Great Chorale.

Choral compositions by Benjamin Britten, William Schuman and Normand Lockwood were the larger works of the dedication concert. Emory Fanning, professor of music, conducted the Middlebury College Choir, with Nancy Krumm singing the soprano solos.

Britten's **Festival Te Deum,** Op. 32, opened the program of modern music. Harmonious organ chords begin the composition and maintain a steady three-beat pulse while the choir moves through various 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9-beat measures. The choir begins the second stanza martially, with swelling dynamics. The third stanza opens with a soprano solo. The chorus builds to a tutti. Miss Krumm's solo and organ chords close the composition.

Strained harmonies of parallel thirds and fourths stands out in William Schuman's **Prelude for Voices.** Excerpted from Thomas Wolfe's **Look Homeward, Angel,** the text speaks of man's estrangement in the "unspeakable and uncommunicable prison of this earth."

With more variation than the simultaneous harmonies and canonical passages of the Britten composition, the choir offers a thin and misty sound — followed by the solo soprano over whispered voices — all singing "Naked and alone we came into exile." Miss Krumm then sings the lead line supported by the rest of the choir in lower registers. Her fine solo at the end was sung over a pedal-tone D in the choir asking: "Where? When?"

Shine, Perishing Republic — a work of Normand Lockwood commissioned for the Johnson Art Building dedication concert — was a bombastic conclusion to the performance of five works. The Lockwood composition showed almost a teutonic penchant for pronouncing final consonants. At times it appeared inappropriate. Near the beginning the choir sang, getting softer, "protest, only a bubble in the molten mass, pops and sighs out,. . ." But only a few bars previous the sighing protest was the chorus' stark enunciation of "Protest, protest, protest . . ." Alson, as others have pointed out, "corruption never has been compulsory" may not be an apt phrase for music. At this rate we might soon hear the CSL report set to music.

The opening brass fanfare with dissonant organ chords contrasts triple and quadruple rhythms. Interplay of chorus, ensemble and percussion (with a gong, timpani and wood blocks) hold throughout the pieces. The concluding strains, in the third stanza, are introduced by a spirited brass canon moving toward unity as the brass and timpani all resolve in large and simple harmony.

Lockwood dedicated the composition to Dr. Alan Carter, professor of music, founder and for 30 years director of the Vermont State Symphony.

The text, from Robinson Jeffers' **Shine, Perishing Republic,** pictures America moving through a life cycle of maturity, decadence and death. The poem moves to an ambiguous preference for the mountains over the city (that's us) and finally suggests faith in mankind.

The Lockwood rendition, howevern having completed the passage, added a large choral "Kyrie eleison" ("Lord, have mercy upon us"). Then followed a celebration of our doomed life's course — as the choir recapitulated the last line of the third stanza with a statement, either mocking or blatantly sincere, "shine, perishing republic."

A booming "AMEN" concluded the composition and with it ended a program of 20th century music in celebration of the dedication of the Christian A. Johnson Memorial Building.

The following is a list of Middlebury College Concert Series presentations for 1968-69:

Oct. 27, The Melos Ensemble of London.
Nov. 17 Vermont State Symphony Orchestra.
Dec. 1, Ashish Khan and Company.
Dec. 4, Joel Krosnick, cellist.
Feb. 12, Miss Diane Walsh.
March 5, The Guarneri String Quartet.
March 26, Frederick Marantz, pianist.
April 9, Sergiu Luca, violinist.

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